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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/049,791	06/14/2002	Geun-Sun Hong	LA-7166-101.US	6001

7590 12/08/2004  
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EXAMINER

REKSTAD, ERICK J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2613

DATE MAILED: 12/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/049,791	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HONG, GEUN-SUN	
	<b>Examiner</b> Erick Rekstad	<b>Art Unit</b> 2613	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-64 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 51-64 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This is a first action in response to application no. 10/049,791 filed on June 14, 2002 in which claims 1-64 are presented for examination.

### ***Election/Restrictions***

This application contains claims directed to more than one species of the generic invention. These species are deemed to lack unity of invention because they are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

The species are as follows:

Claims 1-50 relate to an ATM machine.

Claims 51-55 relate to a compression means for use with an ATM machine.

Claims 56-64 relate to a capturing of a series of images and a selection means for use with an ATM machine.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. MPEP § 809.02(a).

The species listed above do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, the species lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The ATM machine of the first species is independent of the ATM machines of species 1 and 2 in that it does not require compression means or multiple image capturing means.

During a telephone conversation with John Carson on November 29, 2004 a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of species 1,

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claims 1-50. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 51-64 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-7, 11, 14-20, 35-40, 44, 45 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by US Patent 6,583,813 to Enright et al.

[claim 1]

As shown in Figures 1-4, Enright teaches a security system for use with an ATM (12, Fig. 1), said ATM being connected to and cooperating with an ATM network (44, Fig. 2) for processing a transaction initiated at the ATM by a person, said processing including the transfer of transaction information between the ATM and the ATM network (Col 12 Line 51-Col 13 Line 14), said system comprising:

Imaging means for capturing at least one image of said person (24, 26, and 28, Fig. 1);

Image storage means (40, Fig. 2; 80, Fig. 3) for storing said at least one image in a digital format at said ATM (Col 14 Lines 49-56, Col 15 Lines 44-65);

Means for transferring said images, represented in said digital format, from said imaging means to said image storage means for storage as image data and from said imaging means to at least one remote location in at least one predetermined way wherein the images are viewable at the remote location (52, Fig. 3) (Col 13 Lines 38-62, Col 15 Line 57-Col 16 Line 7).

[claims 2 and 3]

Enright further teaches the cameras may be digital cameras (Col 11 Lines 55-57, Col 14 Lines 51-56). Enright further teaches the system includes means for initiating the capture of said image (Col 12 Lines 17-50). As required by claim 3, the citation further teaches the trigger can come from detecting of the processing of a transaction initiated at the ATM by a person, wherein the detecting is from the soft triggering from such devices as the keypad or card reader.

[claims 4 and 5]

Enright further teaches the means for obtaining the transaction information and for providing certain portions of said transaction information to said image transfer means for transfer to the image storage means and storage thereby in association with the image data (Col 12 Lines 10-12, Col 14 Lines 29-40, Col 15 Lines 56-65, Fig. 3).

[claims 6 and 7]

Enright further teaches the correlating of the transaction data with its associated image data and which permits the transaction data to be searched without searching the

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image data such that by locating a particular portion of transaction data, its associated image data is identified and directly retrievable (Abstract, Col 6 Lines 16-29, Col 20 Line 66-Col 21 Line 19, Col 54 Lines 4-22, Fig. 61). Enright further teaches the transaction data and the image data are stored separately (Col 14 Lines 23-40).

[claim 11]

Enright further teaches the means for identifying specific preselected data which may form part of the transaction data associated with a particular transaction and responsive to the identification of said specific preselected data for, thereafter, cooperating with said transfer means to transfer one or more images captured in association with said particular transaction to said remote location in said predetermined way such that the images are viewable at the remote location (Col 54 Line 49-Col 55 Line 40, Figs. 61 and 62).

[claims 14 and 19]

Enright further teaches the communication with the remote system using a telephone line (Col 5 Lines 1-21).

[claims 15-18]

Enright further teaches the image transfer means including the means for providing random access to said transaction information and said image data from said remote location such that the transaction information and the images are searchable from and viewable at the remote location (Fig. 61). As shown in the figure, Enright provides the search means for searching said transaction information for preselected data, selecting certain ones of said images based on said preselected data and,

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thereafter, providing said certain images to the image transfer means for transfer to the remote location in said predetermined way (Col 15 Line 60-Col 16 Line 7, Col 20 Line 56-Col 21 Line 19, Col 28 Lines 51-67, Col 38 Lines 32-50, Col 54 Line 49-Col 55 Line 53, Figs. 4, 10, 61 and 62). As required by claim 17, Enright teaches the communication through a telephone line (Col 5 Lines 1-21).

[claim 20]

As shown in Figure 4, Enright teaches the storage of the images on a fixed disk (98) (Col 16 Lines 29-39).

[claims 35-40]

Enright teaches the service area of the ATM containing a camera (28, Fig. 1). The camera is activated by the hard trigger of the access door opening as required by claims 35, 36, 37 and 38 (Col 19 Line 38-Col 20 Line 25). The camera may also be activated by a motion sensor as required by claim 39 (Col 18 Lines 20-29, Fig. 5). Enright further teaches the system is connected to an alarm system as required by claim 40 (Abstract, Col 20 Lines 6-25, Col 23 Lines 55-63).

[claims 44, 45, and 47]

Enright further teaches the monitoring of the available memory space for the data and provides a message of potential full memory to the remote user (Col 32 Line 36-Col 34 Line 7, Figs. 14 and 15).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 12, 13, 21-30, 34, 42, 43, 46, 49 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enright.

[claim 12]

Enright teaches the use of the account number to search for images (Col 20 Line 65-Col 21 Line 19, Col 38 Lines 33-50). Enright further teaches the searching means as shown in Figure 61. As shown in the figure the use of lists of available options are shown for such criteria as cameras or transactions. Enright does not specifically teach the selection of the account number from a list of account numbers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the drop list method of Enright with the account numbers provided by the transaction data in order to provide a means for searching the images based on account number as taught by Enright.

[claim 13]

Enright further teaches the preselected data includes a transaction amount which is greater than a threshold amount and wherein said means for identifying said specific preselected data includes means for identifying a transaction amount which is greater than said threshold amount, and, upon identification of a transaction amount which is greater than said threshold amount, said identification means cooperates with said



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transfer means to transfer said one or more images in said predetermined way (Col 21 Lines 20-41).

[claims 21 and 22]

As shown in Figure 4, Enright further teaches the storage on a removable storage means (102). Enright further teaches the means for storage on the removable storage means such as a CD-RW (Col 15 Lines 44-56, Col 16 Lines 39-63). Enright further teaches the prior art of using video tapes for storage and viewing of images (Col 1 Lines 36-57). Enright further teaches the user terminal is a computer (Col 13 Lines 38-62, Fig. 2). Enright does not specifically teach the transporting of the CD-RW for viewing on the remote terminal. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace the video tapes of the prior art with the CD-RW of Enright for playback on the user terminal.

[claims 23 and 26]

Enright further teaches the storage of the transaction information, such as date and time at which the transaction associated with the image was initiated (Col 6 Lines 16-30, Col 14 Lines 29-40, Col 20 Line 65-Col 21 Line 19). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the time and date with the stored image to provide means for searching the images as taught by Enright.

[claims 24 and 25]

Enright teaches the transferring of image data from the imaging means or from the image storage means (Col 15 Lines 44-65, Col 16 Lines 29-62). It would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to transfer the image data from the imaging means or from the image storage means in order to provide a removable permanent storage media for the images as taught by Enright.

[claim 27]

Enright teaches the remote location provided the means for viewing the images using random access in order to find images related to such requirements as a specific account or time (Col 38 Lines 32-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the viewing means of Enright in order to view only the images related to a specific criteria.

[claim 28]

Enright teaches the system includes means for initiating the capture of said image (Col 12 Lines 17-50). The citation further teaches the trigger can come from detecting of the processing of a transaction initiated at the ATM by a person, wherein the detecting is from the soft triggering from such devices as the keypad or card reader. Enright further teaches the means for obtaining the transaction information and for providing certain portions of said transaction information to said image transfer means for transfer to the removable storage means and storage thereby in association with the image data (Col 12 Lines 10-12, Col 14 Lines 29-40, Col 15 Lines 56-65, Fig. 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the capturing means of Enright in order to capture images and transaction info for an ATM transaction.

[claims 29 and 30]

Enright further teaches the correlating of the transaction data with its associated image data and which permits the transaction data to be searched without searching the image data such that by locating a particular portion of transaction data, its associated image data is identified and directly retrievable (Abstract, Col 6 Lines 16-29, Col 20 Line 66-Col 21 Line 19, Col 54 Lines 4-22, Fig. 61). Enright further teaches the transaction data and the image data are stored separately (Col 14 Lines 23-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the data storing method of Enright in order to promote random access of images.

[claim 34]

Enright teaches the deletion of image data based on time elapsed since transaction (Col 34 Lines 19-43). First-in First-out is a well known memory management method (Official Notice). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of Enright with the FIFO method as FIFO is a well known memory management method.

[claims 42, 43, 46 and 50]

Enright teaches the providing an indication of a monitoring means to the ATM. Enright further teaches the indication is an audible alarm (Col 41 Lines 15-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the system of Enright in order to alarm persons in the area as taught by Enright. As shown in the citation, Enright teaches a blocking mechanism for preventing access or escape as required by claim 50.

[claim 49]

Enright teaches the use of a removable storage means for storing the images and transaction data as shown above for claim 21 (Col 15 Lines 44-56, Col 16 Lines 39-63). The citation further states the storage means is a CD-RW. Enright teaches the use of a monitoring means for determining when the storage means capacity reaches a predetermined threshold (Col 32 Line 36-Col 34 Line 7, Figs. 14 and 15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Enright in order to inform the remote user of when the CD-RW will be full.

Claim 8-10, and 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enright as applied to claims 7 and 30 above, and further in view of US Patent 6,694,319 to Schmidt.

[claims 8-10 and 31-33]

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Enright teaches the systems of claims 7 and 30 as shown above. Enright further teaches the user terminal is a computer (174, Fig. 10). Enright does not specifically teach the naming of the image and transaction files. Schmidt teaches the naming of files based on a predetermined naming format (Col 2 Lines 20-27). The naming format includes the data (DD), time (HHMMSS) and part of the name (LL). Schmidt further teaches name including a file extension (xxx) indicative of the type of file (Fig. 3). Schmidt teaches the use of the file format to allow the data to be individually characterized so that external units, in particular computers, are capable of accurately accessing the data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of Enright with the file format of Schmidt in order to provide the user terminal the capability of accurately accessing the data.

Claim 41 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enright as applied to claim 40 above, and further in view of US Patent 6,049,269 to Byrd et al.

[claim 41]

Enright teaches the system of claim 40 as shown above. Enright further teaches the connection of the system to a remote user using a wireless network (Col 12 Line 62-Col 13 Line 14). Enright does not teach the arming or disarming of the alarm system by the remote user. Byrd teaches the use of a wireless arm/disarm system to allow an operator to arm or disarm an alarm from a remote location (Col 7 Line 61-Col 8 Line 40, Col 16 Lines 25-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of Enright with the wireless arm/disarm system of Byrd in order to arm and disarm the alarm from a remote location.

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Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enright as applied to claim 44 above, and further in view of US Patent 6,094,219 to Roberts et al.

[claim 48]

As shown above Enright teaches the system of claim 44. Enright further teaches informing appropriate personnel of low memory (Col 32 Line 36-Col 33 Line 25, Figs. 14 and 15). Enright does not specifically teach the use of an indicator light to illuminate when the image storage means has been filled. Roberts teaches the illuminating of an indicator light when a disk is full (Abstract, Col 6 Lines 24-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the

system of Enright with the indicator light of Roberts in order to provide a visual alert when a disk is full.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US Patent 5,870,725 to Bellinger et al.

US Patent 5,751,346 to Dozier et al.

US Patent 4,321,672 to Braun et al.

US Patent 6,625,334 to Shiota et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Erick Rekstad whose telephone number is 703-305-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on 703-305-4856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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